

from 2000 and decreased 21.9 percent from 1997. Back was the part of body affected with the second highest incidence rate.

- Overexertion was the event or exposure with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in agriculture, forestry, and fishing in 2001. The rate was increased 40.6 percent from 2000 and 119 percent from 1998. Overexertion in lifting had the second highest incidence rate for event or exposure and contact with object, equipment had the third highest rate.

Table 2. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and major industry division, Missouri, private industry, 1997-2001

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5,6}	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing				
	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total:	137.4	303.0	257.6	304.9	184.0	152.9
Nature of injury, illness:						
Sprains, strains	60.2	110.3	64.4	99.4	91.4	72.3
Part of body affected:						
Trunk	50.0	80.9	56.7	93.3	60.1	63.2
Back	29.1	--	37.1	32.8	33.1	54.4
Event or exposure:						
Overexertion	38.6	--	28.0	69.0	43.6	61.3
Overexertion in Lifting	26.4	11.5	--	27.8	26.8	51.9
Contact with object, Equipment	34.2	118.4	120.2	70.8	63.0	33.1

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses.

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁶ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES IN MISSOURI IN 2001

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Data was obtained from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The Survey is a Federal/State program in which employer reports are collected from private industry employers. Survey data are obtained from employers having 11 or more employees in agricultural production, and from all employers in agricultural services, forestry, and fishing. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing was the industry division with the second highest occupational injury and illness incidence rate in Missouri private industry in 2001.

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for total cases was 7.6 (per 100 full-time workers) in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry in Missouri in 2001. This was more than the total case incidence rate of 6.1 for private industry.
- The incidence rate of occupational injuries was 7.2 (per 100 full-time workers) in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry. This was more than the incidence rate of 5.5 for private industry.
- The incidence rate of occupational illnesses was 32.4 (per 10,000 full-time workers) in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry. This was less than the incidence rate of 61.2 for Missouri private industry.

Table 1 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker and case characteristics in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry in Missouri from 1997 to 2001.

- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work has decreased 12.5 percent from 2000 to 2001 and 42.4 percent from 1997 to 2001. In 2001, there were 302 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry division.
- There was a 23.5 percent decrease in the number of injuries and illnesses in men workers from 2000 to 2001 and a 56.8 percent decrease from 1997 to 2001. But there was a 16.0 percent increase in the number of injuries and illnesses in women workers from 2000 to 2001 and a 36.2 percent increase from 1997 to 2001.
- Workers aged 45 to 54 was the age category with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2001 in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry division. There was a 225 percent increase in the number of injuries and illnesses from 2000 to 2001 and a 73.3 percent increase from 1997 to 2001.
- Farming, forestry, and fishing was the occupation with the most occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2001. But there was a 51.5 percent decrease from 2000 to 2001 and a 57.7 percent decrease from 1997 to 2001.
- The length of service with employer category with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2001 was 1 year to 5 years. There was a 24.6 percent increase in the number of injuries and illnesses from 2000 to 2001 and a 6.4 percent increase from 1997 to 2001.

Incidence rates (per 10,000 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work are shown in Table 2.

- The incidence rate (per 10,000 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the agriculture,

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and major industry division, Missouri, private industry, 1997-2001

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4,5}	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing				
	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total:	26,596	524	448	546	345	302
Sex:						
Men	17,629	444	383	465	251	192
Women	8,857	80	64	81	94	109
Age:						
45 to 54	6,046	75	31	143	40	130
Occupation:						
Farming, forestry, and fishing	399	345	363	429	301	146
Length of service with employer:						
1 year to 5 years	7,929	157	54	192	134	167

¹ Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

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⁵ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

forestry, and fishing industry division in Missouri in 2001 was 152.9. This incidence rate was reduced 16.9 percent from 2000 and 49.5 percent from 1997.

- Sprains, strains was the nature of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri agriculture, forestry, and fishing in 2001. The incidence rate was reduced 20.9 percent from 2000 and 34.5 percent from 1997.
- Trunk was the part of body affected with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in agriculture, forestry, and fishing in 2001. The rate was increased 5.2 percent